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LI.—*On some new Species of Histeridæ.*
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THE greater part of the species dealt with in this paper are contained in the collection of Mr. Fry, who has recently received them from Burmah, Perak, and Sumatra; but I have also included in it some descriptions of others which have come to me from other sources. Two species are from Tasmania, taken by Mr. J. J. Walker during his visit last year, and there are three species found by myself in Japan and Ceylon.

The genus *Cylistix* has hitherto been considered an American genus, and the occurrence of two species in Central Asia is a matter of much interest, and I believe there is a third in the Museum from the Andaman Islands. Having alluded to the distribution of *Cylistix*, I may mention the curious fact that the genus *Hister* has as yet no representative in either Australia or New Zealand, and if Mr. Walker fails to find any at Port Darwin or other places from which he at this time dates his letters, the negative evidence of their absence will be greatly increased.

Last December, in the *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova*, I gave a list of the Histeridæ taken in Burmah by Signor Fea, amounting to about ninety species; the Burmese fauna is added

to here by the addition of four very interesting insects taken by Mr. Doherty.

List of Species arranged systematically.

Apobletes nigrutilus.	Triballus onustus.
Platysoma jejunum.	— opinus.
— carolinum, <i>Payk.</i>	Trypeticus Dohertyi, <i>Lew.</i>
Cylistix asiatica.	— nemorivagus.
— orientalis.	— prædaceus.
Pachycærus ritsemæ, <i>Mars.</i>	Teretrius Walkeri.
Psiloscelis limatulus.	Onthophilus tuberculatus.
Hister rugistrius.	— sculptilis.
— famulus.	Epiechius taprobanæ.
Epierus nemoralis.	— birnanus.
Xestipyge Fryi.	Abræus mikado.
Notodoma solstitiale.	Acritus shogunus.
— rufulum.	— tasmaniæ.
Eretmotus Leprieuri, <i>Mars.</i>	

Apobletes nigrutilus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, complanatus, niger, nitidus; pronoto stria antice late interrupta; elytris punctato-striatis, striis 1^a-4^m integris, 5^a-6^a abbreviatis.

L. 2½ mill.

Oblong-oval, black, shining; the head with a few large punctures mixed with small and fine ones of various sizes, ocular stria broad and rather deep, forehead lightly impressed; the thorax, lateral stria somewhat sinuous, fine in the middle, well-marked at the base and strong at the anterior angle, ceasing behind the eye; there is a line of scattered punctures similar to those on the head on each side well away from the margin, the disk is sparsely pitted with an extremely fine punctuation, the edge of the base is punctured from the angle to a point opposite the fourth stria, scutellar spot scarcely visible; the elytra punctate-striate, striæ 1-4 complete, fifth apical, reaching just beyond the middle, sutural much shorter, neither reaching the middle nor the apex, apical margins a little punctured; the propygidium and pygidium punctured like the sides of the thorax; the prosternum with fine punctures like the thoracic disk and some large punctures on each side of the anterior lobe, bistriate, striæ widening out from each other in front of the coxæ; the mesosternum smooth, bisinuous anteriorly, but the sinuosities are extremely feeble, the stria is strong and complete, the suture well-marked; the metasternum has scattered points, which become obsolete in the median area; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This species should be placed next to *A. striatellus*, Mars.
Hab. Madagascar (Tamatave).

Platysoma jejunum, sp. n.

Late ovatum, depressiusculum, piceum, nitidum; elytris striis 1^a-3^m integris, 4^a-6^m apicalibus; propygidio pygidioque undique punctatis.

L. 3 mill.

Broadly oval, rather depressed, pitchy red, shining; the forehead microscopically punctulate, stria strong and complete, feebly sinuous behind the mandibles, little bowed in front; the thorax smooth, stria entire, lateral interstice broadest before the middle, scutellar spot very fine; the elytra, striæ evenly and well impressed, 1-3 complete, the first little bent and following the outline of the wing-case, 4-5 straight, equal in length, apical, and nearly reaching the middle; the propygidium and the pygidium, the whole surface of these segments is densely punctured, there is no smooth or raised margin whatever to either; the prosternum, lobe rather densely punctulate, keel without striæ; the mesosternum is broad, feebly sinuate behind the keel, anterior angles a little oblique, stria complete, sternal plates and first segment of abdomen impunctate, sutures faintly visible, metasternal lateral stria is stronger than the mesosternal stria and these striæ do not quite join; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, tarsal grooves nearly straight.

This species is not similar to any of the described species by reason of its breadth and comparative flatness. It may be placed near to *P. exortivum*, Lew., a species resembling *jejunum* in the tarsal grooves. The sculpture of the propygidium and pygidium is characteristic.

Hab. Perak (low country). One example.

Hister cinnamomeus, White, 1846, = *Platysoma carolinum*, Payk., 1811.

I have examined White's type in the Museum, and I think there can be no doubt that the locality given by him is a wrong one: he was probably misled by the collector.

Cylistix asiatica, sp. n.

Oblonga, nigra, nitida; pronoto parum dense punctato; elytris striis 1^a-4^m suturalique integris, 5^a basi interrupta; prosterno haud striato.

L. 5¼ mill.

Oblong, parallel at the sides, rather convex; the forehead excavated, distinctly punctured between the eyes, stria transverse, sinuous, oblique near the eyes, ocular tubercle conspicuous; the thorax wholly punctate, marginal stria fine and sinuous at the sides, obscurely crenulate behind the neck; the elytra, striæ well impressed, 1-3 complete, third turning towards the second at the apex, fourth broken before the base, fifth apical, nearly reaching the middle, sutural nearly complete, terminating behind the scutellum; the propygidium irregularly punctate, subfoveolate at the sides; pygidium evenly and rather densely punctured; the prosternum, keel carinate, widening out at the base, without stria, anterior lobe sparsely punctulate; the mesosternum rather widely emarginate in front, stria strong at the sides, fine and scarcely meeting behind the emargination; the metasternum is bistriate on each side, each stria well separated; the sternal plates are smooth; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

This species is certainly congeneric with *Hister cylindricus*, Payk., which is the type of the genus *Cylistix*, Marseul.

Hab. Perak (low country). One example.

Cylistix orientalis, sp. n.

Oblonga, parallela, nigra, nitida, supra punctulata; fronte transversim impressa; pronoto stria interna brevissima; elytris striis 1^a-3^m integris, 4^a dimidiata, 5^a-6^a basi abbreviatis; prosterno bistriato.

L. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oblong, parallel at the sides, black, shining; the forehead transversely impressed, stria strong and oblique over the eyes, angulate in front of them, and very fine within the frontal impression; the thorax evenly but not densely punctured, with some fine points dispersed between the coarser punctures; the elytra, the first stria is complete and continues along the base of the elytra, and in continuing turns towards the suture just before reaching the scutellum, forming thus a margin to the base of each elytron, the second and third are complete, the third joining the margin formed by the first at the base, fourth apical, shortened and punctiform in the middle, fifth longer and punctiform from the middle, sixth longer and not ending in punctures; between the fifth stria and the suture are scattered dorsal punctures; the propygidium and pygidium are clearly and somewhat densely punctured; the prosternum, keel carinate, widening and bistriate at the base, anterior lobe sparsely and obscurely

punctured; the mesosternum is widely and feebly emarginate, stria complete, but not easy to see behind the emargination, as the sternum is depressed at that part, at the sides it is strong and straight; the metasternum, laterally bistriate, striæ oblique and parallel to each other; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

This species also belongs to *Cylistix*, and in one of its characters, namely the proximity of the metasternal striæ, it resembles *C. cylindrica*, Payk., more than *C. asiatica*.

Hab. Siam (Renong). One example.

Pachycærus violaceipennis, Lew., 1891,
= *P. ritsemæ*, Mars.

I find now that I was in error in regard to this species. I was misled by Marseul's description of the frontal striæ. It seems to me that there are two striæ, but Marseul calls one a suture: perhaps his example was somewhat abraded.

Psiloscelis limatulus, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, niger, nitidus, supra punctulatus; fronte foveolata; elytris striis integris, 5^a suturalique antice conjunctis.
L. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Oval-oblong, rather convex, black, shining; finely and somewhat densely punctured above; the forehead longitudinally foveolate, stria complete, straight in front, angulate behind the mandibles; the thorax with four feeble impressions, two on each side, two fine marginal striæ, one of which continues behind the head, and well within the margin is an internal stria very slightly abbreviated at both ends, leaving a wide interstice in front, which gradually narrows towards the posterior angle; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, fifth and sutural also complete and joined at the base; the propygidium and pygidium are densely punctured, with some very fine points between the larger ones; the prosternum, keel narrow in front, widening out triangularly at the base, margined laterally with a fine clearly marked stria; the mesosternum is truncate anteriorly, with a fine marginal stria; the sternal plates and first segment of the abdomen are more finely punctured than the upper surface; the anterior tibiæ are 6-7-dentate.

This species is smaller than *P. Castelnaudi*, Mars., and differs in three essential points, viz. the forehead has a deep fovea, the thorax has an internal lateral stria, and the fifth and sutural elytral striæ join at the base.

Hab. Assam (Patkai Mountains). One example.

Hister rugistrius, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte punctulata, biimpressa, stria antice recta utrinque interrupta; elytris striis 1^a-3^m integris, 4^a et 5^a apice conjunctis; propygidio pygidioque dense ocellato-punctatis.

L. 7 mill.

Oval, convex, black, shining; forehead distinctly and somewhat densely punctulate, stria deep and straight anteriorly, interrupted on either side, with two shallow impressions close behind it, mandibles externally marginate; the thorax, disk impunctate, lateral marginal stria very fine, external wide and rugose, shortened before the base, internal also wide and rugose, approaching the external posteriorly and turning inwards after passing it, fine and crenulate behind the head, interstice irregularly punctured, punctures clustered at the anterior angle; the elytra, striæ (including the internal sub-humeral) wide and deep, with the edges crenulate, 1-3 entire, fourth sometimes complete but very fine in the middle, sometimes widely interrupted, with a short stria at the base and an apical appendage which joins the fifth, which is equally short, the sutural is apical but rather long and posteriorly turns away from the suture; the propygidium and pygidium are densely punctured, punctures distinctly ocellate, at the apex of the pygidium there is a small fovea, more or less distinct, with a narrow smooth margin behind it; the prosternum is without sculpture; the mesosternum is feebly sinuous in front, stria complete, margin narrow; the anterior tibiæ are tridentate, the others multispinous.

This species should be placed close to *H. metallicus*, Lew., from India.

Hab. Mandan, Bengal (*Cardon*, 1891).

Hister famulus, sp. n.

Ovatus, niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque piceis; pronoto utrinque striato, stria brevi oblique impressa; elytris 1^a-4^m integris, 5^a apicali, suturali dimidiata.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, convex, black, shining; the forehead, stria complete and somewhat straight anteriorly, feebly sinuous laterally; the thorax transverse, marginal stria very fine and complete, invisible at the sides when viewed from above, internal lateral stria oblique, short, and much abbreviated at both ends, and it is well within the margin; the elytra, striæ 1-4 com-

plete, fourth much finer than the third, fifth short and apical, sutural a little longer, reaching beyond the middle; the propygidium is rather finely punctulate, punctures scattered; the pygidium with finer punctures and smooth at the apex; the prosternum is carinate, without striæ; the mesosternum is obsoletely produced anteriorly (like that of *H. dentipes*, Lew.), marginal stria fine and complete, of the same form, but not joined to that of the metasternum; anterior tibiæ 4-5-dentate.

This small species is allied to *H. myrmidon*, Mars., and others; the short thoracic stria resembles that of *H. cœlestis*, Mars., but it is quite free of punctures.

Hab. Sumatra (Merang).

Epierus nemoralis, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, supra tenuiter punctulatus; elytris striis integris, 4^a basi incurvata; mesosterno antice subrecto.
L. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the forehead sparsely and finely punctulate, with a short, rather deep stria over the eye; the thorax is finely punctulate, with large punctures scattered on the sides and disk, scutellar fovea very feeble, on the edge of the base is a single row of punctures, stria well-marked at the sides, fine behind the neck; the elytra are without the larger punctures of the thorax, striæ crenulate and complete, the sutural being only a little shortened behind the scutellum, the fourth stria turns conspicuously towards the fifth near the base, the fifth turns feebly to the suture, the sutural striæ are straight, the interstices between the first and third striæ are the widest especially behind the middle; the propygidium and pygidium (except the apex) punctured like the thorax; the prosternum is feebly and very sparsely punctulate, striæ widening out a little behind, but less so anteriorly; the mesosternum a little broad, stria complete, nearly straight in front, and continuing down the sides of the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are multispinose; the legs and antennæ reddish.

This species is larger and more oval than the Asiatic species known to me; the fourth stria being bent inwards at the base seems to be a good differential character.

Hab. Assam (Patkai Mountains).

Xestipyge Fryi, sp. n.

Ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida; fronte distincte punctata; elytris striis 1^a-4^m integris, 5^a-6^a brevibus; pygidio utrinque profunde foveolato.

L. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Oval, convex, black and shining; the head striate over the eyes only, sparsely punctate, punctures round and each one distinct; the thorax smooth on the disk, with a broad margin of very distinct punctures at the sides, at the base there are two large, shallow, scutellar punctures close to each other and five or eight smaller and deeper punctures set along the basal edge; the elytra, striæ 1-4 complete, 5-6 apical, but passing beyond the dorsal centre and punctiform at the ends, 4-6 being somewhat crenulate; the propygidium is transversely rather thickly punctured; the pygidium is smooth in the median area, with two large and deep foveæ, one on each side at the base, apex with a few large punctures; the prosternum, the keel is broad and rather short, with well-marked lateral striæ, feebly sinuous near the coxæ, hamate in front; the mesosternum feebly emarginate, marginal stria complete, obsoletely crenulate, transverse stria slightly bent in the middle, with eight or nine crenulations, and continuing along the sides of the metasternum; the first segment of the abdomen has large punctures posteriorly and at the sides; the anterior tibiæ are 3-4-dentate.

This species is the most remarkable in this series. It is congeneric with *Homalister ornatus*, Reitter, 1880, and it is doubtful whether *Xestipyge* was sufficiently characterized by Marscul to be given precedence; otherwise it has some years' priority.

Hab. Burmah (Ruby Mines). One example.

Notodoma solstitiale, sp. n.

Globosum, flavo-rufum, nitidum; pedibus flavis; elytris striis 1^a-2^a integris, 4^a et suturali antice conjunctis, interstitiis impunctatis; mesosterno stria transversa nulla.

L. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ mill.

Globose, yellowish red, shining; the forehead with shallow punctures, not closely set, eyes a little obliquely placed; the thorax clearly and evenly, not densely punctured, marginal stria well-marked; the elytra are pale in colour at the base, but without definite white spots, striæ 1-2 are complete, third absent, fourth and a sutural joined at the base, inter-

stices impunctate; the propygidium and pygidium almost impunctate; the prosternum keel-shaped as an elongate triangle, with a few scattered punctures, lateral striæ necessarily oblique; the mesosternum, marginal stria complete, suture visible, but there is no transverse stria; the metasternum, median stria semicircular, not arched like those of *N. fungorum* and *globatum*, and evenly crenulate, crenulations not widened out; the legs are flavous, anterior tibiæ denticulate.

This small species resembles *N. rufulum*, but the forehead is less wide and there is no transverse stria to the mesosternum, which is a very remarkable character.

The chief difference between *N. fungorum*, Lew., and *globatum*, Mars., is that the interstices to the elytral striæ are punctate in the latter and smooth in the former, and it is a matter for notice in a family where the elytral striæ are usually good specific characters that in all the pale-coloured species the striation is so similar. In *N. bullatum*, Mars., which is a dark-coloured species, there is a third stria.

Hab. Perak (high lands). One example.

Notodoma rufulum, sp. n.

Globosum, rufum, nitidum; pedibus flavis; clytris striis 1^a-2^a integris, 4^a et suturali antice conjunctis, interstitiis impunctatis; mesosterno stria transversa crenulata.

L. 2 mill.

Globose, yellowish red, shining; the forehead with scattered shallow punctures and wider between the eyes than in *N. solstitiale*, eyes also not oblique; the thorax, marginal stria fine, feebly crenulate behind the neck, clearly and evenly, not densely punctured; the elytra striate, like those of *N. globatum*, Mars.; the propygidium and pygidium feebly and sparsely punctulate; the prosternum sparsely punctured, points shallow, lateral stria not well defined, little sinuous at the coxæ, not approaching near to each other in front; the mesosternum, anterior stria crenulate, the crenulations widening out as the stria passes down the side of the metasternum, transverse stria straight, crenulate, crenulations of equal width; the metasternum, median stria arched and crenulate, crenulations widened out and of somewhat unequal width; the legs and antennæ are flavous.

Of the described species this closely resembles *N. solstitiale*, but it has a transverse mesosternal stria. The metasternal stria also has a narrower span and the crenulations are wide and irregular.

Hab. Borneo, Martapura (*Doherty*).

Eretmotus approximans, Fairm., 1884, = *E. Leprieuri*,
Mars., 1862.

Baron Bonnaire has kindly lent me the type of Fairmaire's species, and I feel sure the above determination is correct.

Triballus onustus, sp. n.

T. agresti, Mars., similis, sed multo major; pronoto stria antice
haud interrupta.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, convex, black, shining; the head not thickly punctulate, with a few large points intermixed, stria strong before the eyes, evanescent anteriorly; the thorax is punctured like the head, with the lateral stria continued behind the neck; the elytra are finely punctulate on the disk, with larger punctures, much scattered, at the sides and on the posterior area; the pygidium is punctured like the head, except that the punctulation is more dense; the prosternum feebly punctulate, bistriate, striæ obscurely crenulate; the mesosternum, stria anteriorly interrupted, transverse stria nearly straight and crenulate throughout, surface very sparsely and finely punctulate; the metasternum with a few larger punctures before the posterior coxæ.

This species is extremely like *T. agrestis*, Mars., but it is much larger and the thoracic stria is continued behind the neck. *T. agrestis* also has no frontal stria.

Hab. Zanzibar (*Raffray*).

Triballus opimus, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, convexus, niger vel obscure æneus, nitidus; *T.*
bombe proxime affinis et simillimus.

L. $3\frac{1}{8}$ mill.

Short-oval, black, or with an æneous tinge, antennæ and legs reddish; the forehead obscurely punctulate, triangulate before the antennæ, with a stria on each side which does not quite meet in front, epistoma rugose, over the eye is a short ill-defined sulcus; the thorax, lateral stria ceases at the anterior angle, punctures fine and sparse and varying in size, along the basal edge there is a continuous line of points, some oval, some acicular; the elytra, disk almost smooth, but laterally scattered punctures of various sizes are visible; the sculpture of the propygidium and pygidium is limited to a fine and scattered punctuation; the prosternum is broad and

short, bistriate, striæ divergent before and behind, anterior lobe transverse, with the rim flavous; the mesosternum, lateral stria fine, interrupted anteriorly, transverse stria evenly crenulate and straight.

T. opimus and *T. bomba*, Mars., are the largest species of *Triballus* known.

Hab. Martapura, S.E. Borneo (*Doherty*, 1891).

Note.—Since I formed the genus *Idolia* (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1885, xvi. p. 214) nearly a dozen species have been described, and it seems likely this number will be greatly increased. Some of the species exhibit the sternal sutures, and some possess specific characters similar to certain species of *Triballus*, so that I think now the two genera should be placed together.

Trypeticus Dohertyi, Lew., *Ent. Mon. Mag.* 2nd ser.
vol. ii. p. 186.

There are three male examples (measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.) in Mr. Fry's collection which I think are small specimens of this species. All the differences I see in them relate to size and to the want of the two thoracic elevations behind the ridge near the neck. That this should be the case only corresponds to what we see throughout the Coleoptera, that sexual differences are more or less obliterated in small individuals. There are a few genera in the Histeridæ in which it is quite as important for a describer to know both the sexes as it is in the Lucanidæ, but these genera are limited in number. The anterior angles of the thorax in the male of *T. Dohertyi* are rectangular, and almost so in the female also.

Trypeticus nemorivagus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, parum robustus, niger, nitidus; pronoto angulis anticis haud rectangulatis; prosterno rugoso-punctato, margine laterali valido.

L. $3\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Cylindrical, rather robust, black and shining; the male, snout with shallow punctures, triangular, flat, margined with a carina, the forehead irregularly punctured between the eyes and microscopically strigose; the female snout is impressed, not carinate, with two very small and not very distinct tubercles at the apex; the thorax in the male parallel laterally, anterior angles rounded off, impressed near the eyes, rather densely punctured anteriorly, punctures on the disk and

posteriorly more scattered, a fine median line is smooth and terminates in a slight ridge behind the neck, the female has the smooth line but no ridge, and the anterior angles are more convex; the elytra are punctured more finely than the thorax; the propygidium and pygidium are evenly, not densely punctured, the latter is feebly convex in the female, and less so in the male; the prosternum closely and roughly punctate, truncate at both ends, lateral striæ very strong, joined anteriorly; the mesosternum is less closely punctured with similar stria behind the coxæ.

This species is much more robust than *T. Dohertyi*, Lew., and there are no thoracic tubercles, the thoracic anterior angles are not rectangular, but well rounded off, and the prosternal lateral striæ are much stronger.

Hab. Burmah (Ruby Mines).

Trypeticus prædaceus, sp. n.

Cylindricus, brunneo-piceus, nitidus, undique punctatus; fronte inter oculos minute foveolata; propygidio utrinque prominulo.

L. 3-3½ mill.

Cylindrical, pitchy brown, shining, anterior angles of the thorax reddish; the head faintly punctured, and between the eyes there is a small fovea in both sexes; the snout in the male is somewhat flat and triangular, but a little sinuous at the sides, and a little wide at the apex, margined with a stria which is best marked at the sides; the female has the snout concave, striæ obsolete, and the apex is furnished with two minute tubercles; the thorax somewhat densely punctured, some punctures, especially those behind the anterior angle, are ocellate, anterior angles in the male depressed and a little acute close to the eyes, behind the neck a fine carina occupies about one fourth of the length of the thorax, the female anterior angles rounded off and not depressed; the elytra, punctuation distinctly finer than that of the thorax; the propygidium rather densely punctured, projecting at the sides; the pygidium is convex in the female, impressed on each side in the male, and in both sexes punctured like the propygidium; the prosternum in the male is wider in front than behind, sparsely punctured, punctures round and shallow, lateral striæ widen out a little anteriorly and do not join, in the female the prosternum is truncate; the mesosternum agrees in both sexes, there is a lateral sulcus on each side behind the coxæ, punctures sparse and oblong; the metasternum has a median furrow, and is punctured like the mesosternum; the abdominal segments, punctures round and

not very thickly set, the segments 3-4 are thickened at the outer edge, and, like the propygidium and pygidium, stand out one from another; on the first segment there is a short intercoxal lateral sulcus.

Hab. Perak (low country).

Teretrius Walkeri, sp. n.

Cylindricus, niger, nitidus, undique punctatus; prosterno grosse punctato et minuto strigoso; metasterno parum sparse punctato; pygidio apice rugoso-punctato.

L. $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mill.

Cylindrical, black, shining, club of antennæ red, legs pitchy black; the forehead convex, punctate, punctures most scattered on the disk; the thorax similarly punctured, stria complete, strong at the sides, especially behind the middle, very fine anteriorly; the elytra with like punctures, margined at the base, with a small smooth space behind the humeral angle; the propygidium and pygidium are clearly and rather densely punctured, the apical half of the latter is impressed, strigose, and more densely pointed; the prosternum somewhat thickly punctate, punctures large and with their interspaces minutely strigose; lateral striæ well defined and divergent from their bases; the mesosternum triangularly and rather acutely produced anteriorly, stria complete, margin smooth, well defined, and somewhat raised, punctured and strigose like the prosternum; the metasternum and first segment of the abdomen much more sparsely punctured and the strigosity disappears, segments 3-5 have a row of punctures along their edges; the anterior tibiæ 7-8-dentate, posterior 3-spinose.

This species is the second known from the Australian region; it seems to have been captured in company with *Teretriosoma somerseti*, Mars. It is one of Mr. J. J. Walker's most recent discoveries.

Hab. Tasmania, Hobart, and Launceston (*J. J. Walker*).

Onthophilus tuberculatus, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, convexiusculus, niger, subopacus; elytris 6-costatis, 1^a-3^m interruptis, 5^a valida, integra; propygidio tuberculato.

L. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mill.

Suborbicular, rather convex, black, and somewhat opaque; the forehead is punctate, with a median carina before the neck, and in front of the carina is an elevated ridge shaped like an inverted V, thus \uparrow ; the thorax, margin clearly

elevated, edge emarginate behind the anterior angle, and conspicuously angulate well before the posterior angle, surface deeply punctate, punctures anteriorly round, posteriorly oval or somewhat elongate, 6-costate, two outer costæ shortest and parallel to the thoracic edge, the others are much elevated and equidistant, the two median costæ are a little the longest and turn from each other at the base; the elytra 6-costate, with the outer margin and the two sutural edges also elevated, 1-3 costæ are twice broken by two transverse depressions, the third costa being very remarkable as the median portion viewed sideways looks like a conspicuous nodule, the fifth costa is the strongest, the sixth weakest, both the last complete, the interstices are very clearly carinulate, with a single row of equidistant punctures. The elytra are in part reddish. The propygidium has three tubercles transversely placed in the middle, the centre one somewhat linear; the pygidium closely punctate, with an elevation thus \uparrow in the middle; the prosternum has large, deep, and closely-set punctures, striate at the coxæ; the mesosternum bisinuous anteriorly, and with the metasternum has very large punctures or foveæ set somewhat in transverse lines, and on the median area of the metasternum are two triangulate smooth spaces; the first segment of the abdomen has a line of seven foveæ along the anterior edge; legs and antennæ piceous.

Hab. Burmah, Ruby Mines (*Doherty*).

Onthophilus sculptilis, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, subæneo-niger, parum nitidus; fronte haud costata; elytris 3 carinis elevatis, interstitiis obscure punctato-carinulis; pygidio basi transversim elevato.

L. 2 mill.

Oval, rather convex, little shining; the forehead is wholly punctate, little uneven, slightly elevated behind the insertion of the antennæ, not carinate or costate; the thorax, narrowly marginate, obtusely angulate before the base, 6-costate, outer costa shortest, with a wide interstice between it and the second, the second is shorter than the third but parallel to it, the two centre costæ reach the margin behind the neck, and gradually turn inwards anteriorly, but do not meet, the surface is punctured like that in *O. tuberculatus*; the elytra are 3-costate, with an intervening carina corresponding to the second, fourth, and sixth striæ; below the shoulder is a transverse depression which crosses the first costa to the second carina (or fourth stria), the interstices are obscurely carinulate with intervening punctures; the propygidium

punctate, with a median elevated line and a small tubercle on each side near the outer edge; the pygidium also is wholly punctate, with a transverse ridge before the base; the prosternum closely punctate, punctures large and deep; the mesosternum bisinuous anteriorly, with a fine marginal stria; the meso- and metasterna are sculptured like the last species, but the punctures or foveæ are smaller, and the median spaces of the metasternum are clearly and evenly punctulate; the first segment of the abdomen has a line of eleven punctures on the anterior edge, and several additional foveæ at the side. The smoother parts of the under surface are somewhat aeneous, and the head and thorax have a bluish metallic tinge.

The general facies of this *Onthophilus* agrees with that of *O. alternatus*, Lec.

Hab. Burmah, Manipore, alt. 7000 feet (*Doherty*).

Epicchinus taprobanae, sp. n.

Orbicularis, niger, opacus; metasterno antice utrinque profundo foveolato. *Onthophilo arboreo* simillimus at major.

L. 2 mill.

Orbicular, opaque, setose; the head very rugose, with a median carina before the neck and one on each side; on the edge of the clypeus are five shallow pits; the thorax with some large punctures on the disk, with traces of carinæ behind the head, and two lateral sulci usually filled with squamous matter; the elytra are costate, with rows of large punctures in the interstices, the punctures gradually becoming smaller towards the apices, where they cease to be; the prosternum is bicarinate, carinæ gradually approaching anteriorly, surface between them smooth, anterior lobe with large punctures; the mesosternum has two large polygonal depressions, one on each side, and a small median sutural fovea; the metasternum has two large and very deep foveæ, one in each anterior angle, the anterior edge of each fovea joins the mesosternal depression. These foveæ are not seen until the sterna are freed of scales. The pygidium is very setose, but when abraded a few large punctures are seen on the surface.

This species is different to *Onthophilus hispidus*, Mars., but whether Marseul's description applies (as he thought it did) to *O. hispidus*, Payk., is more than doubtful. I rely on the sculpture of the sterna for specific characters.

Hab. Ceylon. I found this species at Ballangoda in 1882.

Epiechinus birmanus, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, niger, opacus, hispidus; prosterno utrinque carinato; mesosterno metasternoque in medio foveolatis. *O. arboreo* simillimus, sed magis ovatus.

L. $1\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Suborbicular, opaque, setose; the head rugose, and when abraded of scales and setæ an obsolete median and two lateral carinæ may be seen; the thorax has two lateral sulci on each side, and when cleaned, large scattered punctures are visible on the disk; the elytra are costate, with rows of large punctures in the interstices; the prosternum is bicarinate, the border formed of the carinæ joins in front, where the inner edge of the carina is arcuate, the outer truncate, the anterior lobe has scattered punctures, punctures smaller than in *E. taprobana*; the mesosternum has a round median fovea and on each side of it a many-sided depression; the metasternum has also a median fovea, but it is oval, and in front of it on either side, obliquely placed, are two depressions of somewhat corresponding size and shape; the pygidium is punctate and rugose.

The specimens which represent this species have been referred to in the Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 1888, ser. 2, vi. p. 645, as *Onthophilus hispidus*, Payk., but it is now evident to me that it is not Paykull's species.

Hab. Burmah, Bhamo (*Fea*).

Abræus mikado, sp. n.

Ovatus, globosus, rufo-brunneus, nitidus; antennis pedibusque flavis; supra vix dense punctulatus; mesosterno metasternoque grosse et parce punctatis.

L. 1 mill.

Oval, globose, reddish brown, shining, head darker, antennæ and legs paler; the forehead sparsely punctured; the thorax and elytra evenly punctured, punctures shallow and not very thickly set, thoracic marginal stria complete, but very fine behind the neck; the propygidium and the pygidium are feebly and indistinctly punctulate; the prosternum a little wider than long, feebly and obscurely punctured, lateral striæ slightly widen out from the base, the base very feebly sinuous; the meso- and metasterna and the first segment of the abdomen is evenly but not thickly covered with somewhat large and shallow punctures, the punctures being largest and most closely set at the widest part of the metasternum.

Hab. Japan. I found this species in *Cossus*-burrows at Kiga, Konosé, Nara, and in S. Yezo.

Acritus shogunus, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, nigro-piceus, nitidus; antennis pedibusque brunneis; pronoto linea basali aciculato-punctato in medio tenuiter arcuata; clytris sparse punctatis, dorso aciculato-rugosulis; prosterno bistriato, utrinque truncato.

L. 1 mill.

Oval, convex, nearly black, shining, antennæ and legs pale brown; the head feebly punctured; the thorax evenly and clearly, not closely, punctured, antiscutellar stria very feebly arched in the middle, and following the margin to the sides; stria punctate, punctures aciculate, posteriorly within the stria the surface is strigose; the elytral punctuation somewhat finer than that of the thorax, with a longitudinal strigosity between the points; the pygidium impunctate, minutely and transversely strigose; the prosternum, outline similar to that figured for *A. acupictus*, Mars. (Mon. 1856, fig. 17), with a few scattered punctures, and surface microscopically strigose; the mesosternum, marginal stria interrupted anteriorly, suture feebly visible and with the metasternum and first abdominal segment clearly but sparsely punctate.

Hab. Japan. I obtained a single example at Sapporo.

Acritus tasmanice, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, brunneus, nitidus; supra punctulatus; prosterno bistriato, striis antice et postice divaricatis.

L. 1 mill.

Oval, convex, brown, shining; the head very finely and sparsely punctulate; the thorax, stria complete, punctures rather sparse, small anteriorly, gradually becoming larger toward the base, at the edge before the scutellum is a row of punctures, but there is no definite antiscutellar line like that figured for *A. acaroides* and others by Marseul (Mon. 1856); the elytra are sculptured similarly to the thorax, except at the apical margins, which are, like the pygidium, almost smooth; the prosternum rather long, bistrate, striæ rather widely divergent before and behind, feebly and very sparsely punctured; the mesosternum, suture almost invisible, marginal stria fine and a little interrupted anteriorly, like the metasternum it is sparsely punctulate.

Hab. Tasmania (*J. J. Walker*, 1891).